Increasing Antenna Efficiency via Gravity Amplification

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Introduction

In the publication of 25 October 2025, it was specified that the ability of thin-film materials to reflect EM of a wide range of frequencies can be enhanced by gravity amplification. Specifically, collocating the reflective material with dual trapped protons (+) and increasing the temperature of these protons through agitation by phononically-alternated Coulomb Force Lines generates gluons which, through their positive electrical charge, enhance the negative electrical charge of electrons in the thin-film by provoking an increased density of neutrinos influxing toward the positive charge carriers.

Abstract

This same principle may be applied to transmissive antennae in order to increase the photonic output of the antenna relative to the electrical energy introduced.

If the ability of a thin-film reflective material is limited, in the case of lower-frequency EM, by the increased mass of the photons of the EM and this can be compensated for by increasing the negative electrical charge of the electrons in the material, it stands to reason that electron-electron collisions in antennae can be made to be more likely to lead to photon generation by increasing the negativity of the electrical charge of the electrons in the material using the same type of field effect.

The efficiency of receiving antenna may also enjoy a slight benefit as the repulsive force of electrons' amplification may lead to additional slowing of photons traveling through the antenna, increasing the probability of photoelectric conversion. Increased negativity of charge should also enhance Higgs transport within the atom, reducing the time required for a photon to be converted into an electron.

Conclusion

The ability to increase the efficiency of photon generation by antennae is not merely a question of power conservation, but the maximum potential of the antenna. There is a limit on the maximum broadcast amplitude of an antenna which is linked to its size. As this limit is approached, the efficiency of the antenna becomes logarithmically lessened. Thus, when dealing with extremely short antennae, it is important that the antennae efficiently convert electrons into photons. That efficiency could be improved from, perhaps, seven electrons input for every one photon of output (14.2%) to an efficiency of 80 or 90% given the benefit of an amplified gravity field.

Other benefits of improving the efficiency of electromagnetism generation in an antenna include improved ability to restrict transmissions to a narrow band of desired frequencies.